

Nat: Medica

Passed  
March 3<sup>rd</sup>. 1824

No 6.

W. S. H.  
Dean

Medical Jurisprudence

W.M. Ladd

1870  
Coral

Scaphopods

1870

Aw

gray

on  
Medical Jurisprudence

By  
James Webster, Jr.

{ Philadelphia.

In  
the middle,  
superal super  
and within  
Kiva. Second  
gate it has  
no body pass  
to

is  
surround by  
one of the  
states of states  
They will be  
100 men

## Medical Jurisprudence

In glancing over the various subjects which present themselves, none appear more evidently calculated for an unusual dissertation than the subject of Medical Jurisprudence. Until within the last few years, this important branch of medical science seemed to be almost entirely neglected in this country. But late it has assumed a more imposing aspect, and is now held as an indispensable part of medical education in some of our Colleges.

As our observations must necessarily be very limited in an inaugural essay, we shall confine ourselves to the consideration of some of the more important subjects which come under the observation of medical men relative to the destruction of human life.

They will be treated of in the following order, viz.—

1 Phenomena of death. 2 Pesticide. 3 Insanity & Homicide.

X

Possibly  
the subject is  
one interesting to  
the love of death  
sustaining the circu-  
le sufficient to give  
very pleasant solice  
and comfort as to be

lost  
dead, as for a time  
it will know it.  
Distinguishing the  
body we are generally  
not so anxious about  
the poor Hippo  
during life when

\* In interesting to  
be paid in the o-

### Phenomena of Death.

Preciously to entering upon the immediate object of this page, as the subject is an important one; and so intimately connected with our succeeding remarks, we shall enumerate in a succinct manner, the signs of death.\* In forming our opinion, we must first take into consideration the circumstances of the case, and in some instances these will be sufficient to determine the question; on the other hand, they may be the very means which will throw obscurity and uncertainty upon the subject, and cause us to hesitate before we decide.

That there are states of the living system nearly resembling death, as far as time to deceive the friends, and even the medical attendants it will be known; it is now our intention to inquire into the means of distinguishing between these different states. — In first beholding a dead body, we are generally struck with the peculiar hypoproteinous countenance or cadaverous appearance, which is possessed by our view denominated *la facies Hippocratica*; this peculiar appearance has also been observed during life, when dissolution is approaching, therefore of itself, it cannot

---

\* An interesting paper on this subject, by Dr. Buerger of New York, will be found in the Am. Med. Recorder, Vol. 2, p. 39.—

be of much imp  
don't fully desc  
put together  
parts of the book  
Up question in  
the store; or

else

for a short time  
among others,  
the publication  
from but still  
mainly among  
the paper was  
staged at last by  
the house, with  
the author's name  
and place

<sup>8</sup> Greater on

<sup>1</sup> Do earliest on

be of much importance, but in connexion with other signs it is most  
doubtless deserving of attention - The most certain signs, when found to  
exist together, are an absence of respiration; stoppage of the circulation; ri-  
gidity of the limbs; flaccidity of the cornea; <sup>\*</sup>a film formed over the eyes;  
loss of motion in the eye-lids; flatness of the buttocks; relaxation of the  
pilinctors; coldness and insensibility of the body.

Various means have been proposed to be employed in cases  
of doubtful instance, to ascertain if death has actually taken place.  
among others, cupping has been recommended, and if blood flows from  
the capillaries, it is extremely probable that life is not entirely extinct;  
powerful stimuli are to be blown into the nostrils in a sort of pipe; to  
excite sneezing; the introduction of a sharp pointed instrument under  
the finger nails will often procure persons from the most alarming syn-  
cope; and has therefore, been recommended in cases of apparent death;  
incisions with the knife; scalding with boiling water or oil; and with  
cauterizations &c. may all be of service. Nothing need be said of Galvan-  
ism; & Electricity; as their effects on dead animals are well known.

<sup>\*</sup> Hunter on the Animal Economy. <sup>o</sup> Wilson's translation of Blumenbach.

<sup>†</sup> buccleot on the signs of death. See: Med. Recorder.

Partial

perfection.  
for in these it  
be called for, in  
which may be  
from the upper  
and especially -  
by but satisfaction  
you're from the  
to be appeara

The last and certainly the most exclusive evidence of death, is putrefaction. "But it is a nice point to determine the presence of putrefaction than is commonly supposed," and the opinion of a physician may be called for, when from the smell, it is supposed to have commenced, which may be owing to a decomposition of the alimentary qualities; or, from the appearance of purple spots on the surface, which are not unfrequently the consequence of disease; hence it appears that usually putrefaction has already affected the solid parts. "It is safer to judge from the concurrence of signs enumerated above than to trust to the appearance of putrefaction alone."

By this  
process above  
any subject to  
substitution &  
peculiarly proper  
leads to it in p

This  
will briefly refer  
to the manner in which  
for the purpose of  
and consequences  
will appear to  
be a man has  
it will be diff  
afforded me  
they will not  
theo. Should  
just will be  
examination w

### Feticide.

By this term we understand the destruction of the embryo, by producing abortion during the early months of pregnancy. Women are very subject to miscarriage, and in many instances the greatest care and attention are required in order to prevent an occurrence, which not infrequently jeopardises the life of the mother, and renders her exceedingly liable to it in succeeding pregnancies.

It is, however, to the subject of criminal abortion that our remarks will chiefly refer. The circumstances which <sup>the</sup> ~~wife~~ <sup>husband</sup> furnish to the committee of this society, are various, but in the greatest majority of cases, it has been for the purpose of avoiding the disgraceful consequences of illicit intercourses, and consequently it is generally in these cases that the physician is called upon to give his testimony. His first object must be to ascertain if the woman has had an abortion, and except where in the early month of life it will be difficult and perhaps impossible to ascertain, nearly the same appearances will be presented at the termination of pregnancy; of course, they will not be so distinct as those caused by the delivery of a mature child. Should several days have elapsed, the probability is that the parts will be so nearly restored to their natural appearance that our examination will lead us to no satisfactory conclusion.

May  
be vented to  
the may be  
set at new term  
to several months  
After the death of  
the 2 in the afternoon  
is no longer and  
any longer, the per-  
son is released,  
to prosecute him  
immediately after  
such an accusation  
has been made; and  
for any question  
the allegation a

---

\* 8538 Bush, before  
\* the American and  
\* Smith's forces.

It may be, as is not unfrequently the case, where violent measures have been resorted to, that the death of the woman is the consequence; and as those may be persons charged with having aided in procuring it by improper means, an examination post mortem will have to decide. If the pregnancy be several months advanced, and an examination be made immediately after the death of the woman, in connection with the other circumstances of the case, the appearances presented on inspection, might be important. The uterus is enlarged and thickened; its capacity greatly increased; its blood vessels are enlarged; the part from whence the placenta was detached, is rough; the cervix uteri is relaxed; the vagina is dilated; the ligamenta rotundae are relaxed; the ligamenta latae are nearly opp. <sup>posed</sup> and if the examination is made immediately after death, it is probable that the osseous sinews may still remain considerably enlarged. Some of these appearances may be produced by various causes, and at they sometimes induce some of the usual symptoms of pregnancy, when thrown off, may also give the appearance of a miscarriage; the relaxation may be the consequence of floating <sup>of</sup> the corpora lutea,

\* Dr. J. H. Beck's Dissertation on Infanticide, p. 37 and, Medical & Forensic Medicine, p. 16.

<sup>1</sup> Hutchinson on Infanticide, London Medical & Physical Journal, v. 22, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Smith's Forensic Medicine, p. 298. — <sup>3</sup> Medical Forensic Medicine, p. 16.

to Long wood  
for, no thick  
trees  
and intercise  
shrub - 2  
metres at most  
most of more  
needed to for  
fully, Salvator  
for, east sea's  
at the top line  
say so this for  
up right for this  
Follows high  
sand west a  
by first to place  
one that any g

---

\* last from  
Ray L. Lovell

nothing need be said, that they may exist where impregnation has never taken place, we think there can be no doubt.

The destruction of the fetus may be accomplished 1<sup>st</sup> by direct means, as the introduction of instruments into the uterus, claws and probe on the abdomen - 2<sup>nd</sup> by indirect, or such means as act through the medium of the mother as medicines taken internally, caustications &c. The former of these modes is now very seldom employed, but the latter is still frequently resorted to for medical purposes. This includes the drastic purgatives; desiccative, salivation, violent cathartics and frequent bleedings, especially in the foot; cases are recorded where after losing her child by a practitioner, the woman on his departure, disseminated the dropsies in order to encourage blemishes for this purpose.\* Caustic agents, amongst which those most commonly employed for this purpose are the Laniarius Salvia, the baccharis Colagathis and the Gallicum bigia. The last which has lately been introduced into doctor's practice, seems to exert a specific action on the uterus, and is said by some to be perfectly fatal to the child. This however is denied by others. - While however, we may see that any of these means will produce the required effect, perhaps a good

\* Lund's Forensic Medicine, p. 326. \* A record in a report in the New York Med. & Phys. Journal Vol. 1, p. 206. And S. Atlee, American Med. Recorder Vol. 18, p. 144.

in office &  
in stations

The

by partition  
consisting per  
service, know  
per share, but  
the first; too  
amount of the  
or say per's  
figure not  
without the less

to  
parting the may  
the first in stations  
\$20 very nearly  
four six ingain

---

\* To his experts  
of calculation

only used to an extent dangerous to the mother, except indeed, there exists a constitutional predisposition to abortion.\*

The causes of abortion may be perfectly natural and the discriminating practitioner will always bear them in mind in cases of importance. Besides an existing pre-disposition to it in the female, great mental emotion; violent exercise; blows on the abdomen; accidental falls; frequent vomiting; drastic purgations; disease of the uterus; excessive energy; previous abortion; softening of the fetus; too great indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors; fluor Albus; detachment of the placenta over the os uteri; hemorrhage from whatever cause not very pernicious; and what is but too common in fashionable life, strong perfume on the abdomen. Here, with many more may induce abortion, without the least degree of criminality being attached to the female.

In order to avoid any uncertainty that might otherwise exist respecting the cause displayed, a short account of the progressive development of the fetus in utero, may not be unnecessary, but perhaps useful. We say nothing of its very early periods as microscopic observations are not considered valid in forensic inquiries, but commence at the time when we conceive an abortion can

\* Beck's Disputation, p. 10.      \* Bassaw on Abortion and Beck on Infanticide, p. 4.

? Hutchinson's Inquiry on Infanticide, p. 4.

to just present  
all visitors are to  
be & expect it is  
for it and in for  
the fair, all the  
the proprietors,  
yesterday took  
to get to the sea  
and now, however,  
found in company  
and therefore  
to a greater or

In time

to take as a  
thin of dry ground  
to one equal to  
and the time of  
in front house

\* It can be

be first formed; at about the forty-fifth day the form and parts from whence the extirpation are to avoid may be discerned; its length is then about ten lines<sup>8</sup>; at fifty days, it is more perfect and ten inches in length; at three months old, more perfect, and in fourteen or fifteen weeks, according to the observations of Hippocrate Chauvier, all the external parts except the hair and nails are found perfect. It thus progressively becomes perfected, and after the end of the fourth month, when quickening takes place, can there be any difficulty in distinguishing it? From the fifth to the seventh month, the fetus may be born living, but cannot maintain existence, hence, it is immature; after the seventh month, however, it is well-formed in every respect except size and weight; is capable of being passed and cannot therefore be considered under the head of abortion, but as premature, and to be treated of in the next chapter.

In some of the earliest nations of antiquity, abortion was not only tolerated as a private act, but indirectly favoured by the laws. According to those of Lycurgus, it was permitted with a view to preserve the number of citizens equal to the number of lots of ground. During the reign of the Pharaohs, and until the time of destruction, this practice prevailed to a considerable extent in ancient Egypt. In modern times, we find in some parts of the world, that

\* Hutchinson on Infanticide, p. 4.      "Grix, p. 91.

for the mind's ed  
to clarity which  
not always nations  
nor science will  
not be willing to have  
looking

and uses according  
should a sense of a  
kind of quickening  
little founded in or  
the longer from the  
most to form; such  
use of philosophy

Before the  
in his own country  
it is produced it will  
but with confidence  
you do to six years

+ the last one of

that this crime is not yet abolished; but it is to be hoped that in proportion to Christianity which has already planted the standard of peace in some of the most savage nations of the world, spreads its enlightening and benign influence over mankind, will cause less stolidness in their nature; so hopeful in this effect, and so according to humanity, cause to be recorded by the pen of the historian.

According to the laws of most civilized nations, the degree of punishment varies according to the time at which abortion is performed; it being considered a crime of greater severity if committed after than before the period of quickening; respecting the propriety of such a distinction, we are remark little founded in error, and likely to have a very mischievous tendency. That the embryo from the very earliest period is endued with life, requires no arguments to prove; such is the opinion entertained by some of the most enlightened medical philosophers of the present day.

Before the time of St. Lucy the second, the punishment inflicted in France, on persons convicted of having procured abortion, was death. In 1791 the new penal code, punished it with twenty years imprisonment in prison; the code for 1816 punished it with imprisonment. The laws of Bavaria and Boemia<sup>4</sup>, punished it with from two to six years, if procured during the first thirty weeks, six months if

---

<sup>4</sup> Hutchinson on Medicine. p. 98.

to run of stories  
of pure wildlife  
mostly short ones  
the same shall be  
for a time and  
placed often to  
us sheltered so  
surprisingly

so lost to pleasure  
of any person  
he shall be  
the very best  
to not know  
what he does

\* Little's  
lawn of 3

to ten of during the last month. By the laws of England, if any person or persons wilfully ate venem, intending the destruction of the fetus and consequently abortion, the woman not being, or not proved to be quick with child, the same shall be declared guilty of felony and liable to transportation for a term not exceeding fourteen years—but should death occur by the plague after the period of quickening, the person so offending, the doctor and midwives shall be declared guilty of felony and punished with death accordingly.\*

In the laws of this State I find no distinction made with respect to punishment as to the period at which abortion may be procured. "If any person or persons shall counsel, advise or direct a woman to kill the child she goes with, and after she is delivered of such child, she kills it, every such person so advising or directing, shall be deemed accessory to such murder and shall have the same punishment as the principal shall have."®

---

\* Chitty's Colonial Law.

® Laws of Pennsylvania. Vol. 4 Chap. 236, p. 113.

As it cost the  
Government so little  
of time necessarily  
and - large and weighty  
reflecting its age. The  
model, size according  
to the plan of the  
Architect, is  
now being made proportion  
ately closed; the front  
is to open with glass  
panes. The mounting  
is not yet perfectly fit  
but at present appears  
to be in good order.

600  
and filling a cavity

\* White Pineapple

\* Lathornia R. & S.

Infauscide.

As it was stated in the last section, the weight of seven months may be added to the duration of it after this period, is considered to be a certain of the same exactness as if it were born at the full time. But it is now perfect, except in size and weight, there may enable us to form a tolerably correct opinion respecting its age. The weight of a child at seven months should be at least five pounds, and according to Lauth,<sup>\*</sup> not less than fifteen inches in length, but according to Blanfords' Clinic practice. There are also some other particularities at the head being unproportionately large; the bones are soft and yielding; the eyes are nearly closed; the fontanelles are very wide and open; the superficial vessels are large with loose skin giving an appearance of great elasticity to the whole surface. The mucous membrane pupillaris does not entirely disappear and the iris is not yet perfectly formed. In the female, the clitoris is very large, and the external parts are protuberant; in the male, at the end of the seventh month, the testes are not found in the scrotum.

On affection, we find the liver disproportionately large, and filling a considerable part of the abdominal cavity; the fluid in the gall-

\* Mauth's Principles of Forensic Medicine, p. 312.

<sup>o</sup> Dictionnaire des Sciences Médecinales. Vol. Aosteau. Tom. 2. p. 487.

better if any be  
in the long an

According

middle of the body  
is in a thin line  
with small dots to  
form a row.

The figure  
is a case of allay  
-ing with another  
the, and if it were  
take place soon  
fore; under the  
and will exceed  
so she bloody is  
leaving with  
have a nice an

In a cold

Frances J.

Badder, if any be there, is watery and transparent; the heart is also very large, and the lungs are in a state of collapse, being small and hard.<sup>4</sup>

According to the scale of advancement given by Pippot & Chaufer, the middle of the body of a matured child corresponds exactly with the umbilicus; it is two or three centimeters higher at the eighth month; still higher at the ninth month, and at the tenth month, it is exactly at the abdominal extremity of the sternum.

The effects of a professional man when called upon to give his evidence in a case of alleged infanticide will be after having fixed an actual delivery on the mother, to establish the fact relative to the child, of its having been alive, and of it was, and lastly cause of its death. The death of a child may take place several weeks before birth, and still it may be carried to the usual period; under these circumstances, it is exposed to the action of the ligamenta amnii, which will cause the child to separate, and render the body flaccid; there are also bloody effusions in the large cavities.<sup>5</sup> We can in these cases generally determine with accuracy, but when the child is recently dead, it is sometimes a nice and very difficult matter to decide.

In a child born dead, or when respiration has not taken place, the lungs

<sup>4</sup> French Encyclopedic Medicine, p. 312. <sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 315.

will be found <sup>to</sup> g. a. a  
small tree within 2  
miles of water they  
are obliged to the ground  
the flowers which are  
white have a strong  
odor of camphor  
in a country where  
the reverse of those  
of the lounge is always  
a position to the last  
and also completely  
diminished part in  
the winter should be  
properly free from  
water & they are  
less than a dozen  
feet tall second.  
The trees which are  
big dragons, etc. are  
rare and available  
at Rock in September

will be found of a dark brown colour; solid and contracted, occupying but a very small space within the cavity of the lungs. Upon taking them out of the body and putting them in water they sink, and when cut into with a knife, the same transparent substance concretes to the finger, as if cutting thro' a solid piece of flesh; no air is admitted; no blood flows out of them on exhalation; the ductus arteriosus and ductus arteriosus are few and contain blood; the diaphragm is convex upwards and greatly swollen, on the contrary when the lungs are born alive, the appearances presented are exactly the reverse of those enumerated. The moment respiration commences, the colour of the lungs is changed to a bright florid red; they become light and spongy, and in proportion to the length of time that respiration has continued, do we say, are they inflated, and when completely inflated, they entirely fill the cavity and cover the pericardium. When put into water (it must be borne in mind that the temperature of the water should be the same as the surrounding atmosphere). It should also be perfectly free from salt, for when this is contained in it, its specific gravity becomes increased.\* They are so light as to swim on its surface; sucking out into a powder-suspension is perceived, the air rushing from the cells, causes a very peculiar crackling sound, and a small quantity of bloody fluid will follow the incisions; the ductus arteriosus and ductus venosus will be found to contain, no blood, and the diaphragm, on account of the pressure of the inflated lungs, will not be so convex and rounded.

\* Beck in Inflammation.

It has

big large

No spines

no plant and

general the

of a subtropical

6. The objects

1. A tree

with thick, r

2. The tree

has long thin

3. The tree

has long thin

4. After

the heat to eat

5. The tree

is not edible

6. The

trees, in this

area, are

desirable

It has been contended by some very eminent physiologists, that the lung, by its lungs, is uncertain, and not to be depended on. It will be impossible in the short space allotted to the subject in this paper, to enter into a full discussion of this important and interesting subject; my observations must therefore, be very general. The objections which have been urged against the Hypnotic air, & a way of practicite may be summed up in a few lines; as much credit may be attached to these objections, as the reader may conceive they merit.

1. It has been asserted that a child may breathe whilst yet in the uterus, and still, not be born alive; if such has been the case, the lungs will be dilated & buoyed.
  2. One lung has been observed to sink in water whilst the other floated.
  3. The lungs of still-born, benignant, and who had respiration, it has been said, have sometimes sank in water.
- to After the parturition, profy's has continued, sufficient air will be introduced to cause the lungs to float.
4. The lungs of still-born children, may be partially inflated by artifical means, as blowing air into the mouth and nostrils.
  5. The child may be born alive and respiration not commence for some time, in this state the child may die.

With regard to the first objection, granting that a child may breathe whilst in the uterus, when its mouth prevents at the dilated

of the regular  
time and in which  
was to present the  
money and hence  
were forced to delay  
and let it come

While away  
in Europe or  
elsewhere  
in such the case  
he or she would  
try to make up  
for the purpose  
whatever for the  
rest the expenses  
would be covered  
by the money  
left by him

\* his wife of three  
\* his son

surface of that organ, and the vagina admits a free passage of air to it; it is probably the only case in which a child can possibly breathe whilst contained in that viscous... A presentation of the face, as it is very rare,<sup>\*</sup> is also very difficult to manage, and hence professional aid is generally required, so that under these circumstances a doctor cannot be brought, as it must be evident the vicinage could not be communicated secretly.<sup>o</sup>

The child may breathe after the head has passed the os uteri, and whilst it is in the vagina, or resting on the perineum; & I will mention an instance which occurred under his own observation, where he had every reason to believe that such was the case... That a child should die before birth under either of these circumstances seems strange, for the fact of its having breathed spontaneously, would seem to indicate that it was possessed of unusual strength and vigour; and if pressure on the cord be alleged as the cause of death, it would be inconsistent, for "it is wholly in material whether the circulation is still stopped, or not after respiration has commenced, as the fetal circulation has then become unnecessary."<sup>o</sup>

To the second objection we reply, that from the researches of M. Portal,

<sup>\*</sup> See the report of l'Hopital de la Maternite, at Paris from 1777 to 1828 in Annales Parisiens.

<sup>o</sup> Smith's Practical Medicine, p. 324. & Beck on Infanticide, p. 3.

I know the  
way the ste  
digging, &  
I know all  
the art  
of the  
soil, and  
the  
natural bodies  
for money or  
insects, and  
for which he  
by "Rock" &  
occurred;  
we must have  
into several fo  
the things can  
be contrasted  
so as differen

by  
with the 5. sea

we know that air enters the right lung first, the right bronchial tube being the shortest, hence if it should be the right lung which floats, any difficulty is readily cleared up by a knowledge of this important fact; we know also that "respiration is a process gradually advancing to perfection not completed by performance of the first effort, but more a life protracted according to the degree of vigour<sup>and</sup> of which the infant is possessed."

The third objection seems to have sprung from analogy drawn from actual experience of fact; it is well known that several of the diseases of the pulmonary organs of adults will cause them to sink in water, but in the case of infants, such an occurrence must necessarily be very rare. A single case of abortion fetus which had <sup>been</sup> the lungs is mentioned by Blaustein and reported by D'Beck. There can be no difficulty in deciding whether the lungs are sound or diseased; and if diseased, and if respiration has ever taken place, as some air must have entered them, it can easily readily be decided. In cutting them into several pieces and putting them in water, some will certainly float and then there can be no doubt respecting the conclusion to which we are entitled. On the contrary, when none float we may infer that the child never breathed; where difficulties are thrown in the way, however, which we cannot get over

<sup>8</sup> Smith's *Practical Medicine*, p. 333. See Hutchinson on Infanticide.

Highway robbery  
prior to 1867

at stage

the 1st stage,  
the last part was  
unremunerated,  
but for this is the  
part in these cases  
one is a legal  
the other is un-  
remunerated under the  
law there shall be no  
wages. \* He also says  
by law naked or  
clothed the com-  
munity is bound to  
allow payment, as  
he was suspended

\* South Carolina  
December 1867.  
Book 2, page 1.

satisfactorily, most duly will be to decline any positive induction, and leave justice to satisfy herself in some other maner.<sup>2\*</sup>

As respects the fourth objection, accurate observations have proved that the lungs, which are the last parts of the body to become putrid, altho' they have not respired, will often float on the surface of water after putrefaction has commenced, and so long as their organization is not completely destroyed by it, let who this is the case, that they will sink. It is evident that somebody will exist in these cases, whose life will be laid down by the insolubility of water in legal tender, for distinguishing between the air of respiration and that which is emphysematic. - As the air consequent on putrefaction is situated under the extensile membrane of the lungs in bubbles, by separating them hard, these bubbles will burst and the lungs of consequence will sink in water.<sup>3</sup> The air bubbles of respiration are so small as hardly to be perceived by the naked eye, whilst those of emphysema are large and rare in size between the component lobuli of the lung.<sup>4</sup> Lungs which have respired, altho' putrid, always have a propensity on being cut into, whilst those which have not respired, altho' they float, do not possess this peculiarity.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2\*</sup> Smith's Forensic Medicine, & 329. <sup>3</sup> Hunter on the uncertainty of the signs of murder &c. Med. & Phys. Association, Vol. 6, p. 284. <sup>4</sup> Marc' Manual, and Bick's Digestion, & 59.

Ridge

so finally  
process a life  
in just about  
for all about  
was consider  
such a lot good  
you never have to  
for the future to  
he used only  
to  
but also been  
But now and I  
that he blood  
mean it, conclude  
as far as he can  
not physical stuff  
the regular side  
because for now

\* Dicks this

Respecting the fifth objection, there can be no doubt that the lungs may be artificially inflated; it may be the last act of maternal kindness attending upon her, and which in the fulness of her heart she has rather suffered than incurred a painful period without an attempt to save it. She may have been ~~the victim~~<sup>the object</sup> of some vice or seducer; and in these circumstances, when the discoverer that the child is really dead, what good can could it answer to make it known? Total, moral principle requires her to divulge her secret? She resollects to conceal her shame, and perhaps for the future to lead a virtuous life, it may be discovered, and the means she used only to conceal her shame, will be considered proof of her guilt.

Aware then that the lungs may be artificially inflated, various tests have been proposed by readers on this subject, amongst which those of Billroth and Flouquel are deserving of most attention. The former knowing that the blood does not pass thru the lungs until after inspiration had commenced, concludes that in a child born dead, the arteries and veins of the lung are found destitute of blood, and in a collapsed state, notwithstanding any artificial inflation that may have been practised upon them. In the contrary, the vascular distention of the pulmonary organs proves that the child has breathed for nothing but natural respiration can produce this effect.<sup>18</sup>

---

\* Beck's Inaugural Dissertation. p. 56. —

To absolute or  
for death, we  
do have the  
influence of  
the kin waters &  
run out into the

It was

we retained in  
by Godardine  
the after more  
quiet based on  
us - he says this

Phryc  
is a fatal long  
justly the sea  
ability increases  
knows as a general  
clerk to its who  
has surprised a

\*  
Johnston

The absolute weight of the lungs is not increased by the introduction of air after death, whereas, when respiration has taken place such is not the case, and hence the test of Pioncourt is highly important. It is said that the air introduced artificially may be squeezed out of the lungs, upon which they sink in water; observe if there is any respiration, or blood when the lungs are cut into. The external conformation cannot assist us in our inquiry.

It would save time instances have occurred where the circulation has continued in infants who had never respiration. Two cases are recorded by Bohm where infants had been deeply buried in the earth, and taken out alive after several hours; two cases are related by Wisborg where one infant lived seven or eight minutes, enclosed in their membranes, when he suffocated them.

Pioncourt founded his celebrated test upon the principle, that as the fetal lungs contained very little blood, the tenuosity and consequently the real weight of lungs which had respiration must be considerably increased. From his observations therefore, he was induced to lay it down as a general rule, that the relative weight of the lungs of a still-born child, to its whole body, is as one to society; and those of children which had respiration as two to society; thus by the introduction of the blood

---

\* Wilkinson's Essay on Infanticide. p. 356.

is the pulmonary  
or heart disease.  
But not has also  
any age, but it has  
no cause, it is said to  
be, but be very common  
as about the bronchitis  
but not so common and  
not often to say, and  
it is known, and  
not will not be applied  
to the patient. - Proprietary  
there is not considered  
other to much confidence.

It has been a  
real medicine, to apply  
but to see, water the  
help is inclusive cause  
the operation of tying

\* to the principal

into the pulmonary organs after the respiratory process has commenced, we find this absolute weight is doubled.

This test has also had its objections. — The child may die from hæmorrhage, and it has been said that the life of blood would exceed ratio. In such case it is said that the lungs would bear a greater proportionate weight.<sup>3</sup> It must be very evident that a congestion of the fetal lungs cannot take place to any extent, the blood must necessarily pass thro' the natural portes de ductus arteriosus and ductus venosus, hence, this hypothesis cannot hold good. Should there be any disease of the lungs, as scirrhous, syph. &c. they will easily be discovered, and as they serve to increase the weight, of course this test will not be applicable in such cases; these observations will also apply to post mortem. — Respecting the tests of Prof. Foerster and Arthuri<sup>4</sup>, he said, as they are not considered by writers on Medical Jurisprudence, to be in either so much confidence.

It has been customary with the most approved writers on Jurisprudential Medicines, to class the means by which the death of the child may have been caused, under the heads of *Abortion* and *Confinement*. — In the first class include cases where the umbilical cord has been divided without the precaution of tying it, having been taken. — Instances are on record, where

<sup>3</sup> Smith's Principles of Forensic Medicine. p. 341.

last few days  
it is the gen-  
eral opinion to  
believe that the  
dead in this inci-  
-pient towards  
the hole of the sun  
is lost. If these  
of body would  
not have been  
in time before  
him; that will  
be clothes and  
by accident; it is  
by the umbilical

to the  
nation he was  
to bring his effects

\* Hunter in the  
Alaska area

It has been divided without this precaution, and no loss of blood has occurred, but it is the generally received opinion in the medical profession, that great danger must result from such neglect. - 2<sup>o</sup> The child may have been left exposed to the influence of cold, and thus perish. "The signs of a child having perished in this manner are a determination of the blood from the surfaces of the body towards the interior, leaving paleness of the skin and vacuity in the vessels of the surface." 3<sup>o</sup> Neglecting to give the nourishment proper for its support. If death be thus occasioned, (which must be very rare) the inspection of the body would ascertain the fact of its having been fed or not, at least for some time before its death. 4<sup>o</sup> The woman may be so situated during labor, that when the head is delivered, the face of the child rests upon the bed clothes and respiration being prevented, it may in this manner be suffocated; it may be drowned in the uterine discharge; <sup>4</sup> or strangled by the umbilical cord, when of an unusual length. <sup>5</sup>

In the second class, or under the head of Confinement, we shall mention the manners in which a child is generally put to death after birth. It may be effected by the various means which will come under consider-

---

\* Hunter on the uncertainty of the signs of murder in the case of Bastard Children. Med. Socy. & Phys. p. 398. <sup>2</sup>Bairi Midwifery, edited by Prof. James, p. 48.

is seen in the  
and be very bright  
and let the light  
and it is instant  
that we are in  
the right direction  
and it is instant  
brightly. The  
and instant as  
it by themselves  
and almost any  
injection. Should  
the luminous  
have a small, p

injection of the  
it may be seen  
and it from the  
the eye on the  
it is called, he

-written in the section on Homicide, but the peculiar means and those which can best be employed upon adults, are first, tying the umbilical cord, presumptively, whilst the fetal circulation still exists, and before the child has respires, which is indicated, by its crying; this, however, generally takes place so soon, that we are not to suppose a ligature will be often fixed with such fatal promptitude - no indeed in ordinary cases does accomplish where it might be intended.

Secondly. The death of a child may be effected by passing a long sharp instrument, as a scoldle or piecing noise into the brain through the fontanelles, or by thrusting it into other parts of the body; this, together with wounds being, and almost any sort of violence may soon be detected by a minute examination. Should the child have been suffocated, no matter by what means, the pulmonary congestion will be evident; and where it has been covered with sand or earth, particles may with probability be found in the mouth and nostrils.

There is another circumstance which may come under the observation of the Physician in a criminal cause. The child having been found, it may be desirable to know the length of time that it lived. The cord is separated from the navel about the fifth day, but it is in general slightly detached on the fourth; at about the ninth day the surface from whence it is detached, feels up. After a later period, if it should be desirable to

but how long  
it is in the op-

er making

and I could get

no information to

afford; however

we have the life of

such as it is not

out of few, and f-

ew few must be as

such as the slaves

they like no longer

The price

will not almost double

being my master,

with such an increase

as before old,

old slave death in

after his period of

age.

\* See Brown's Law

know how long the child has been dead, our means of determining will depend on the extent of putrefaction.

In making up his opinion in a case of such deep interest, the Physician should avoid falling into the errors of popular prejudice; he should pursue his examination with the greatest care and attention, carefully noting every appearance; he must bear in mind that upon his testimony alone, may depend the life of a fellow creature. The circumstantial evidence is as much as it is not necessarily connected with his testimony, must be kept out of view, and finally, his opinion the result of deliberation and knowledge, must be advanced in as delicate and precise a manner as possible, at the same time that he carefully observes not to enter into any thing like argument or disquisition.

The punishment inflicted on those found guilty of Infanticide, in almost every civilization, from the most remote period, has been very severe. Previous to the year 1803, the law of England punishes with death any woman who was convicted of having concealed the birth of her bastard child, except she could prove by one witness at least, that the child whose death was by her so intended to be concealed, was born dead.<sup>28</sup> After this period, however, it was decreed, that women tried for the murder

---

\* East's Crown Law, p. 288. as quoted by D. Beck.

of either child  
to him, as by his  
efforts, and it  
will be  
so long as  
he hangs, or  
is able to hang  
himself, to say nothing  
of his connection

In fact  
we should be  
well. Little  
do you know

Yours  
We have had a  
day at home  
with great pleasure.

\* Rockstone &  
Books before  
translation.

of bastard children are to be tried by the same rules of evidence and presumption, as by law are allowed to take place in other trials for murder or acquittal, and it shall appear no evidence that the prisoner was delivered of a child, which by law would, if born alive, be bastard, and that he did by intent burying, or otherwise, endeavours to conceal the birth thereof, thenupon it shall be lawful for such court before which such prisoner shall have been tried, to adjudge that such person shall be committed to the common goal, a house of correction, for any time not exceeding two years.<sup>2</sup>

In France, until the year 1791, every woman convicted of having concealed her pregnancy, and put to death a bastard child was condemned to death.<sup>3</sup> In the new code however, for 1810 we find the punishment is changed to imprisonment.

Until the year 1790, concealment of the death of a child was punished in this state as a capital crime, at which time it was abrogated, not being considered sufficient evidence to convict the party, without probable presumption, proof that the child was born alive. The

<sup>2</sup> Blackstone's Commentaries. vol. 16. p. 197.

<sup>3</sup> Beck's Digestion on Infanticide. p. 87.

<sup>4</sup> Translation of the code Napoleon, for 1810. -

Set off 94. But  
shall not be on  
the morrow  
will not be  
friendly destroy  
is perished with  
joy shall be to  
of his last and  
the day by who  
inest love of  
of Master as 2

to the 1st

act of 1794 declares, however, that "the concealment of the death of the child shall not be considered conclusive evidence to convict the party in distress of the murder of her child, unless the circumstances attending it be such as shall satisfy the minds of the jury, that she did wilfully and maliciously destroy and take away the life of such child." Concealment is punished with imprisonment at hard labor, providing, "that if the grand jury shall, in the same indictment, charge any woman with the murder of her last born child, as well as with the offence of concealing its death, the jury, by whom such woman shall be tried, may either acquit or convict her of both offences, & find her guilty of one and acquit her of the other as the case may be."

---

<sup>2</sup> Note to the Laws of Pennsylvania. Vol. I, p. 114.

By

being by violent

& armation &c &

2. Imperial Regal

the ~~Imperial~~

Last situation, etc.

with indication of

1<sup>st</sup> Discor

when & where this

3<sup>rd</sup> Edimbur

being & initiation

opinion about his

as apparent policy

intend to settling

so as it has been

agreed to with

the ~~Emperor~~

introduction & killing of

persons attacked,

## Homicide?

By the term homicide we understand the destruction of human being by violent means. As much as it may be more or less criminal according & circumstances, it will be necessary to mention the various kinds, to each of which a different degree of punishment is attached.

1<sup>st</sup> Voluntary Homicide, where the life of a person may be destroyed without the least intention, altho' it may have been put in jeopardy, as for instance, by firing a gun with the intention of wounding, & you not knowing that it was loaded.

2<sup>nd</sup> Murder: the killing of a person without any malicious intentions; where death is thus occasioned, it is in fact little more than a mere accident.

3<sup>rd</sup> Felonious Homicide, where one person is killed by another without such being his intention, but where he has designed to take away the life of an individual against whom he harbored some malignity; thus mistaking one of whom he contended as unpleasant feelings, or of whom he probably had no knowledge; for the person he had intended to destroy. In cases like this, however, is considered equally guilty of murder as if he had laid his hand against whom he had intended such a malignant design, and he will be punished accordingly.

4<sup>th</sup> Just War: This is a crime of the greatest severity. It is the wilfully and intentionally killing of a human being. There is also another species of Homicide, where if a person is attacked, he may be forced in self defense, to kill another; to this however; as

for absent now

Per m

rec'd at previous, &

in the following order:

It is not to

say old man made

his death is con-

sideration of the ex-

istence the first

of the person and

how it has been

to the physician in

the hospital he can

have had before the

word has arrived, &

what time from one

will become annual

to the physician.

punishment can be attached, it is called Justifiable Homicide.

The means which are generally employed for the accomplishment of this crime are various, they come under consideration in this section and will be treated of in the following order viz. Wounds and Bruises, Suffocation, and Poison.

### Wounds and Bruises

It is not to be supposed that we shall enter into a minute detail of the subjects now under consideration. Inasmuch as they are the means by which violent death is commonly effected, they will consequently come frequently under consideration of the surgeon. Supposing then a dead body to be found, we will suppose also that the first object will be to ascertain if they were inflicted during the life of the person; and for this purpose, if the wound be deep, we must look for traces of blood<sup>2</sup>; if it has penetrated any of the large cavities, internal hemorrhage will in-

<sup>2</sup> In 179, Mr. & Mrs. Parry were first strangled, & buried in the breast by four men, & so now buried, left out through him & then thrown into a ditch. As the body being forced to rise at the same opportunity to have breast before the back, no bone could be found over the spot, nor was there any following the wood when drawn out. The breast was discoloured & bruised, and the neck was a florid & dusky colour, and to turn from one shoulder to the other. His face during life had been remarkably pale, but after death it became much suffused.

<sup>3</sup> Smith's Forensic Medicine, p. 225.

from it in a little  
place to have her history,

and say

presented in the like

lives. The power of

into the cellular life

is the most important

in the world can be,

The reflected substance

before whom nothing

or existing substance

Present

will be the time of the

or when any of the

very substances, and

which are only parts

and others, a common

substance, or now to be

or for some other

\* Sixth lesson

from it - on the contrary, when no such appearances are produced, we cannot suppose the person to have been destroyed in some other way.

With regard to bruises, it has been said that similar appearances are sometimes presented in the skin after death, as are commonly caused by bruises inflicted whilst the person lived. The former of these appearances has been called *engorgement*, and is an effusion of blood into the cellular substance, from putrefaction; & it may sometimes be found during life, particularly in the most dependent parts of the body, when it may be caused by disease or pressure. The latter, which I would call *ecchymosis*, can be produced in the living body only, and is also an effusion of blood into the cellular substance; it is soft, prominent, and of a dark colour. According to Gaskins and Foster, upon making an incision into a *læzillation*, the blood will be found fluid; and on cutting into an *ecchymosis*, "a congestion of thick *concrete* blood will be found." \*

The next object will be to ascertain whether the injury found on the body was the cause of death, or not. There are some wounds which are necessarily fatal, as where any of the large blood vessels have been divided; when the injury has been very extensive, and where any important organ is concerned. There are others, however, which are only fatal, from peculiar circumstances. Owing to some idiosyncrasy of constitution, a wound may be fatal to one person, which by another, would scarcely be noticed; or vice versa to the same person under different circumstances. The consequence of a wound or bruise inflicted on a person in ill health, would probably be fatal.

---

\* Smith's Forensic Medicine, p. 242.

what the time  
or moment

Be very

say, say, just as  
by friends or  
visiting a blow from  
the family injur  
less noble. But  
my body straight  
through the design  
by the attorney of  
willingly subjected  
us, by a man in  
not and only few  
men intended we  
provided had in  
should at this time

The Lord

would be dead by  
so small advice like

whether the same inflicted during the enjoyment of health would create little or no inconvenience; hence, the necessity of a certain caution in our decisions.

Penal formerly held amenable, for the consequences, a year and a day, any person who had inflicted violence upon another; such a law was indeed founded on incorrect principles. That a person may die immediately on receiving a blow from other causes, whilst a person may live for years, and still die from the injury he may have received at a very remote period; there can be no doubt. The law however, now regards the intent, and where there has been any bodily design to kill, & do some grievous bodily harm; the criminal is answerable though the design may have failed." An instance is related by D. Smith, where by the testimony of the medical Practitioner the complexion of the case was considerably changed. A boy was struck on the head with a stick and his skull fractured, by a man, on whose grounds he was committing depredations; on trial, it was not only proved that the boy was not guilty of the provocation, and that the man intended no more than chastisement, but that the stick was not of a size for which such mischief could have been anticipated; and moreover, that the skull was thinner than ordinary.

The third object must be to ascertain if possible, whether the person died by his own hands, or by the hands of others. For this purpose, we must notice the situation of the deceased; what sort of weapon was made

use of red shell  
was impossible. The  
mine is now being  
developed to secure  
the old broken part.  
Not much more than  
a few hours labor  
is required to secure  
a good quantity of  
shell necessary, but  
a gun

However, it is not so  
lucky as to find  
such easily. It  
only averages to the  
mine. The value of  
one hundred dollars  
is mentioned by Dr.  
Feltling from a house  
built along the right

use of, and whether it be found, a red line; the part of the body whence comes  
the inflection. He must also inquire into the circumstances of his case, the state of his  
mind for some time previous to his general conduct &c. by these means, we may possibly  
be enabled to decide, and perhaps thus rescue an innocent person from suspicion. On  
the other hand, great deceit is sometimes practiced, for instance, to mislead us.  
Mr. A. had a pistol discovered lying near him, upon which circumstances, and as  
soon as being law soon to acted as he was the house of the deceased, it was concluded  
he had destroyed himself; but on examination, the ball by which he had been hit  
was found to be too large ever to have entered that pistol; in consequence of  
such discrepancy, suspicion fell upon the murderer."\*

In quarreling, a kick near the region of the Howard, is a very frequent  
accident, and not infrequently causes immediate death; this is probably owing to the  
shock received by the right pair of nerves and the great sympathetic, being suc-  
tely conveyed to the organs of respiration, which are thereby prevented from perfor-  
ming their natural functions. From external violence, the large vessels of the abdo-  
men, the intestines, liver, &c., may be ruptured and entail the consequence. A case  
is mentioned by Dr. Heath, where from muscular action alone, in attempting to avoid  
falling from a horse, the liver was ruptured; and a case is recorded by Dr. Gordon  
which, where the right kidney was torn in two transversely, by a kick given him while

---

\* *Malts Juridical Medicine*: p. 126.

from services  
feeling improve  
or less about it  
comes back to  
himself & to  
does a man to  
himself another  
but a place he  
works was just  
was a son of a  
not like him  
had a fifth an  
he  
had a son, R.  
would be fine  
had other who  
had a son &  
supporting the  
the first day  
comes to see that

person survived but twenty minutes. It will be important to recollect that when death is supposed to have been caused by external violence, that even in no second place without any such means, the person may have died suddenly from some internal disease, which can only be discovered on dissection. The following is an account of this kind which is taken from Smith's *Forensic Medicine*. In the course of an administration between a man and his wife, the woman died, and a clamorous noise said that the husband murdered her; an inquest being held, a verdict was returned against him, and he stood tried at the following of pieces. He was then acquitted; for evidence was given that he had not struck his wife during the quarrel. He however was a person of an extremely violent temper; and on opening her body, it was found that she had been labouring under suppuration of the heart and that an abscess had burst into the cavity of the abdomen through the epiploic intus which she had thrown.

I do not consider it necessary to enter into an account of compound fracture, &c. This cannot be expected in a book of physiology or Forensic Medicine, but must be referred to in the practice of surgery. It should be particularly remembered that where a wound has been of long standing, and the patient has finally sunk under it, the surgeon will perhaps be liable to be very minutely questioned respecting the mode of treatment pursued in the case, and if it be proved that the patient died from improper treatment or neglect on his part, it will certainly stand to his discredit, in a court of justice, at the same time the physician will be

Sept. 1st. 1866  
from Rivers to  
population of 2,0

Moved to  
and passed by  
down that we is  
the last to go  
down river, went  
the population of  
the west, the cap-  
tion the people  
about presented  
with the places,  
fells, and figures  
and part this  
other side of here  
by bird traps  
the whole no

acquitted. Care and attention therefore, with a particular regard to the plan of treatment, cannot be too rigidly enforced in case of the nature, upon which the protracted suppuration of a surgeon may depend.

### Inflammation.)

Under this head, we think may with propriety be clasped all the various means by which death is caused from an interruption of respiration. It is well known that an interruption of this process for a short time only will cause death. Whether it be produced by mechanical means, by exposure to noxious gases or by immersion under water, whichever of these may be the cause, the effect is the same; the circulation of the blood is impeded; it becomes accumulated in the right side of the heart, the cavities of which, on inspection, will be found filled with dark venous blood; the vessels of the lungs become filled and engorged, giving the peculiar dark blue color presented on dissection; they may perhaps be ruptured, when effusion will take place; from their proximity to the heart, those of the brain also become filled, and pressure is thus made on that important organ, hence also the appearance of great relaxation and torpidity about the head, breast, and upper extremities of persons who have died from these causes. The most frequent causes by which suffocation is effected, are by Hanging and Smothering, but there are others which are not of so frequent occurrence, as Strangling, Sardining,

and about  
the colour.

The body  
is elongated  
with a rounded  
tail from a long  
thin filamentous  
tissue. The tongue  
is little; this however  
is not a cartilaginous  
tongue but a hook, there  
are two or three; the  
two upper jaws are  
also covered by a  
thin skin; the  
lower jaw has  
the appearance of  
a thin skin which hangs

It will not  
swallow any

and various Inhalations, each of which will be separately considered in the section.

### Hanging.

When a body is found suspended by the neck, by means of a rope or any other ligature, it is probable that a physician will be immediately called in, and if the person be dead, it will be his duty first to examine if he came by his death from hanging or other means. Together with the appearance of suffocation before mentioned, the eyes are protruded and their pupils engorged with blood; the tongue is sometimes protruded out of the mouth and wounded by the teeth; this, however, can only happen when the rope has passed under the crico-arytængeal cartilage; for when it lies above the thyroid, it will run across the back; there is sometimes a discharge of bloody mucus from the mouth nostrils or ears; the hands are clenched; the shoulders elevated; in some instances the face, & hands are livid, and when the body has fallen from a height, the transverse ligament of the atlas, which confines the tendons in its place is ruptured, so a luxation of these bones is the consequence. These many distinct prominent features are found, our natural conclusion would be that the person was alive when hanged.

It will next be necessary to ascertain whether the person being known, if it was hung by others. For this purpose the place where the body is found

must be noticed  
the last time we  
go, he cannot  
say one general  
thing in a dozen  
It is not to be con-  
sidered as a vehicle  
to this impression  
so as, and after  
such a suicide  
is tended; & such  
a wretched man

The first  
part of his life  
is very touching  
to him. He is  
well fitted for a  
theoretical busi-

Miles Davis  
Smith 7/11

must be noticed, also if there be any appearance around the spot indicating that there had been resistance or struggling; inquire into the previous state of mind of the person, his conduct, character &c; observe if robbery has been committed, the dress and general appearance of the deceased.—If the person has been found hanging in a room, with evident marks of external violence about the body, it is not to be considered as certain that he was murdered; he may have done off with such violence as to break the ligature, consequently on falling let any bone thus injured himself by striking against some of the articles of furniture; and afterwards suspended himself. A case is related by Dr. Sydenham where a suicide inflicted several wounds above his face whilst he was suspended; <sup>4</sup> and others have been known where the person has suspended himself under similar circumstances.<sup>5</sup>

The situation of the cord about the neck is also to be taken notice of, and if two distinct marks are found, the lower one most discoloured, we may conclude that the person was first strangled and afterwards suspended. In such a case if the person was alive and hung by others, as much force must have been used, we might consequently expect to find the cervical vertebra dislocated, and on examination such injury be-

<sup>4</sup> Miles' *Juridical Medicine*, 2<sup>d</sup> Ed<sup>n</sup>, p. 181.

<sup>5</sup> Smith's *Practical Medicine*, p. 219.

for a new plan  
in - effusion  
of affection.

Play

So to dear and  
on some prepara-  
tion of service  
by the players  
we cases have

Call for

set to an example  
to a belief in  
the soul, are an  
example, who

Set; like a  
set or a set of  
a set of actions  
by my last chance

found, our opinion would be considerably strengthened. In deposition, the issue of circumstances will be presented to us as mentioned under the head of Suffocation.

Playing has seldom been reported as an act of homicide, nevertheless some instances of this kind are related; it is evident that much force and some preparation will be requisite to effect it. It is however generally an act of suicide. There have been instances where children have been brawling by their play-fellows for amusement, not being aware of the consequences, such cases have occurred in this country.

### Drowning.

Called to a body in a drowning state, the Physician will first resort to an employment of the means recommended for its restoration. Hold a spit, or should it be wished from the appearance of putrefaction &c. that such means are useless, two questions will immediately suggest themselves which will require solution.

First. Did the person come to his death accidentally, or was it his own act, or that of others? It must be evident that it will in general be a matter of no considerable difficulty to determine on this point. In many instances it will be quite impossible to clear up uncertainty; in others,

by the  
on which we  
had about  
for a month  
had a chance  
for 3000000  
spores. This  
was at the  
beginning we  
found several  
of the water &

the next day  
we found more  
and they  
were water  
insolubly  
in a jar  
but still the

\* with few

only by the evidence of persons who witnessed it. When however, it has been committed in or near the banks of a river, the appearance which may be presented about the spot, will sometimes enable us to the conclusion that the person came to his death by the violent means of others, as when it appears would seem to indicate that great violence had been used; marks of torture; substances grasped in the hands of the deceased when the body is found. This is well exemplified in the case of Mr Taylor, who was murdered at Gloucester in December 1818, marks of torture, say in the ground, were discovered near the river; and on taking out the body, the hands were found clenched, and contained gravel which he had grasped from the side of the water.\*

We shall in some instances, be aided in no small degree, by taking into consideration the state of the persons mind, his previous conduct circumstances, &c.

Secondly. Has the person alive, or first killed and then thrown into the water? To determine these points, we shall in general be considerably assisted by the external appearance of the body. And although any wounds or bruises, we must take into consideration their position and extent, the parts probably injured by them, and whether it is likely

---

\* Smith's Practice of Medicine, p. 215.

by use to determine  
whether a  
few or of several  
sets water may  
be most appropriate  
and best suited.

In this country  
there is no criticism  
now of the cases,  
but it is now  
with precision  
so far as to determine  
what substance  
from a person  
is of course  
not - while the  
substances which  
are thrown off  
are introduced

b. *Uterophagia*

they were the cause of the persons death. We should at the same time, duly consider whether these wounds or bruises were the effects of criminal intention or of accident, for it will be recollect'd that a person in falling, or a person under water, may possibly strike against some hard substance, and thus cause appearance, in all respects similar to those inflicted with view and intention. —

In endeavouring to ascertain the length of time that a body has been in water, the usual criterion for determining this point, in connexion with the circumstances of the case, is the degree of putrefaction. Since the experiments of Dr. BELL<sup>†</sup> (with, however, we are enabled to determine this point with with much greater precision. He has demonstrated that by continuing an animal under water from four to six weeks, the animal fiber will be converted into adipocœci, a fatty substance known from its resemblance to spermaceti. The body of a drowned person is always paler except about the face which may be disfigured; the expression of countenance is wild, and there is a puffy humor in the mouth and nostrils. On dissection, the usual appearances of suffocation are presented, sometimes water is found in the bronchia which was disengaged by tearing and broken to be the cause of death. As it is evident that water may be introduced into the stomach during drowning, it may have been taken in large

---

\* Philosophical Transactions. part 4. for 1774. &c. t. —

partly just  
over it or

Reg  
is preceded  
by about m  
ies. There  
will be  
left out just  
one year at

This is a p  
the language  
of the great  
Liberian "mis  
sion" man a tho  
such, and if

The case me  
ing, and not

specially just before the person was thrown into the water; in either case its presence is not the least importance.

Respecting the buoyancy of bodies, considerable disparity of opinion prevails. It has been asserted by some, that bodies thrown overboard at sea without weights attached to them, continue to float; by others that they sink. There can, however, be no doubt that a body or thing thrown into water will sink, & continue to sink till the specific gravity of the body becomes sufficient not to render it specifically lighter than water, after which, it will appear at the surface.

### Strangulation.

This is a means much more commonly employed for criminal purposes than hanging. The external appearance of a person who has been strangled differs greatly from one who has been hanged. In the former, the mark of the ligature will generally form a complete horizontal circle of discolored skin round the neck. It may be situated in the middle or lower part of the neck, and if so, our opinion few readily be made up.—

---

These are merely put on for the purpose of preventing the bodies from sinking, and not for sinking them, as has been reported.

The same  
as sold out  
so available  
is situated  
in time and  
place.

Here are  
done by the  
Respectful  
to his parents,  
in about a year

being about to  
bring anything  
and his neck  
in the most  
wounds or losses  
whether they were  
placed in the air

The  
same  
as sold out  
so available  
is situated  
in time and  
place.

The same qualities are applicable here, as in the case of drowning. It can seldom be considered an accidental occurrence; nor can it easily be committed by a person voluntarily, except through accident, as when a person is intoxicated, by falling, he may be so situated with his hand or some hard substance under that, as to cause sufficient pressure completely to prevent respiration.

There are various means by which it can be accomplished, it may be done by the hands of individuals, as in the case of Mr. Shaw & others, who was strangled in the manner, and upon whose neck there remained by the surgeon, were found the marks of nails & fingers. Dr. Clevel, who was murdered in 1822, was strangled in a hackney coach by two men while driving about the streets of London. This was effected without the drivers knowing anything of it, and who found him dead, with a handkerchief round his neck and a piece of coal in it, which was applied immediately over the trachea, so as to prevent respiration. Should there be wounds or bruises, we must take them into consideration; and if any, observe whether they were inflicted before death, or afterwards in order to prevent suspicion; as in the case of Mr. Eastgate mentioned at page 38.

The usual appearance of suffocation will be manifest in these cases on dissection, although perhaps not to be great extent, for a moment or more time will probably be required for its performance, as great violence

is as well as do  
so tame sometimes  
as we, whereas  
the hawks and the  
robins and the  
sparrows, since  
they stay at the  
sea side all the time

of this bat  
with me, though  
the downy young  
birds are great  
trouble on account  
of their necessarily  
little to be eaten  
and have nothing  
but the earth to  
be accommodated  
so that it was  
so easily overcome

tance will no doubt be made by the individual, so will perspiration and respiration continue in some degree for a greater length of time, when it gradually ceases; whereas, when stopped at once, in hanging & drowning, the vessels of the brain and lungs, and the right side of the heart will be found engorged with blood, which may perhaps, not be so much the case in strangulation, although at the same time, these appearances will generally be so self evident as to leave as little room for doubt.

In asphyxia

If this but little need be said. It is accomplished by so closing the mouth and nostrils as effectually to prevent the passage of air to the lungs. Children are generally the subjects of this mode of murder; it may be attempted on adults, but we think it will be very rarely, as so much force will necessarily be required for its accomplishment. Children are very liable to be destroyed in this way now accident, as by overstraining them with too clothes, pillow &c, thus preventing the access of air to the lungs. & these various appearances will be found on opening the body, as enumerated under the head of suffocation. In determining whether it was destroyed with a criminal intent or not, we shall be certainly governed by the circumstances of the case.

have these  
it is impeded  
and solution  
is through  
a great To be  
beginning of October  
will be with our

There is now  
in last possible  
immatured to  
at least one  
for the night  
for eight o'clock  
The only toxicity  
now is in London  
to hasten down  
in his place by the  
the long and slow

Wm. F. Scammon

### Draughts Inhalations.

To place these under his head, for it is evident that the circulation of the blood is impeded in the lungs, and consequently suffocation ensues. The only gaseous substance by means of which the lives of individuals have been destroyed through criminal interposition, would appear to be the carbonic acid gas. To kill a person by any other species of gas, would require a species of philosophical preparation and administration totally incompatible with our ideas of a criminal act.\*

When a number of persons are confined together in a small room without ventilation, this gas is exhaled from their lungs and thus becomes accumulated to a dangerous extent. Instances of this kind are mentioned by Dr. Smith. At the surrender of Calcutta in 1756, one hundred and forty six English prisoners were put into the "black hole" and remained there from eight o'clock in the evening until the following morning, when it was found that only twenty out of that number remained alive. A similar case occurred in London in 1776. Twenty persons were crowded into the hole in H. Martin's house, and during the night several of them died. It was decided by the surgeons who were consulted on the occasion, that when the doors and windows were shut, the place could not support twenty

---

\* Smith's Practical Medicine. p 208. —

for the  
the whole  
making  
with them will  
inevitably be  
one or the other  
populations of  
species in a com-  
munity will be p-

Please an-

and following  
to Norway, as  
soon. Please write  
from time to time  
about your steamer  
journey; what the  
influence in can-  
not be caused by  
July removal of  
625. by Alexan-

persons for three hours without danger of their lives". What was the result of the trial which took place at the Old Bailey, could not be ascertained.

In making up our opinion in these cases, the circumstances connected with them, will generally enable us to determine at once, if all has not unfortunately been caused from accidentally inhaling this gas. We do not conceive this to be a proper place to enter into an examination of the relative properties &c. of Carbonic acid gas. A knowledge of this, however, will be necessary in a court of justice; and it is to be expected that every professional man will be prepared accordingly. —

There are other species of death from suffocation, as drowning, lock and swallowing the tongue; large tumours about the throat; external pressure in the thorax, as when a person stamps upon the breast of another who is down; blows on the thorax, which paralyse the muscles of respiration and thus produce this effect. In examining dead bodies under any of the circumstances, particular attention must be paid to the appearances about the organs of respiration; whether there be disease, and if so, whether it could have had any influence in causing the death of the person. An interesting case of suffocation caused by a tumour pressing on the trachea is recorded in the Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicines and Surgery for October 1822, p. 665. by Alexander Pottiger M.D. —

the paper is  
rain & sand  
burnt off, etc  
also to the  
start. Let him  
try & get back  
in need by us  
was lightly &  
in the case of cora  
that a car, acc  
body of a few  
lost by flood  
will be lost

Friens  
of our children  
by those with

\* See my notes  
for's yet to be

Poisons.

Is longer is it necessary for the historian of the present day to record the various means and devices which were resorted to for the destruction of human life, with which the pages of scarce two centuries ago abound. To enter into an account of the art of poisoning, as practised in France and Italy about that period, would, perhaps in this place be useless and unprofitable.<sup>\*</sup> Let us of basility, superstition and cruelty has passed away; an association by religion and just laws, has enabled mankind to appreciate more highly the beneficence of a wise Creator. Crimes of this nature are hence of comparatively seldom occurrence; nevertheless, as they sometimes occur, such as the opinion of the Physician will greatly influence the decision of a jury; an intimate knowledge of the various poisons, the symptoms they produce when taken into the stomach, their treatment, &c &c &c will be indispensable.

Poisons may be taken accidentally; or intentionally on the part of an individual for the destruction of his own life; or they may be given by others with a criminal intent. Poison to a person got alive, who is

\* See Gasparous State Trials. Beccaria's History of Inventions. Causes célèbres par Bayot de Olmedal, and Zoccolas' Questions Médecino-Légales.

so far as I have  
seen our 'to' seems  
to be - the above  
new line we see  
most now, and  
we consider any  
other process  
will prove to be  
but just a 'con-  
vention', so to  
label anticipated.  
With other  
has been pris-  
tified from se-  
veral which are  
well gained for  
further divide  
meas if you  
can only form  
such from any o-

suspected to have taken poison into his stomach, our first object must be to endeavour to remove or neutralise his offerings, and if possible to procure his life. We should be particular in noting every symptom, and at the same time we must endeavour to procure the vomit from which he last swallowed, and if there be anything remaining in it, carefully to procure it, as also anything which may have been rejected from the stomach. Having procured this, we may be enabled to apply the proper remedial articles from the scatula obtained, or submitting it to well tests as may best suit, and a corroborative proof as to the particular deleterious article administered, is to be obtained from the successful application of an established antidote.

On the other hand, called to examine the body of a person supposed to have been poisoned, we must as above mentioned, endeavour to procure the vomit from which he is supposed to have last swallowed, as also any matter which may have been rejected from the stomach. Nothing, I believe, will be gained from the external appearance. Authors have noticed a peculiar lividity of the surface distorted countenance, and a frothy mucus issuing from the mouth. This latter appearance, however, is commonly found in崇酸 persons, as also in those who have died suddenly from any other cause. It will be necessary in order for perfect

16 ministrat  
in 1870 total  
in 1870 to na  
all present  
in 1870

for trial by  
in 1870  
in 1870 to  
for trial by  
16 of his  
the case all  
He knew he  
in 1870 of

no prosecut  
16 before only  
no prosecution  
no sufficient

examination, that the whole alimentary canal be examined with care, and its contents placed in proper vessels, in order that it may be submitted to our chemical tests. When treating of the particular of the particular poisons, an account of the mode of procuring, symptoms, appearances on dissection, tests &c. will be given.—

There are also several inquiries which should be made, particularly of the person in state alive, satisfactory answers to which would considerably influence us in forming an opinion as to has the person accustomed to such attacks before, or taking any particular medicine or substance which seemed to disagree with him, owing perhaps to some peculiarity of constitution; and if any, what were they? What was the state of his mind, as also his bodily health previously? Was it likely that there was adulteration in any of the articles of cookery employed? Has the person been taking any medicines; and if so, what were they? These with others of similar import will readily suggest themselves.

In entering upon the consideration of the particular poisons no observations must necessarily be much restricted. We shall therefore, only consider those which come most frequently under our consideration, and which are consequently the most important. Regarding classification, it is needless to observe that as our remarks will be very

for all we do  
for or against  
yourself. like a  
Protest. 2. b

harmless  
with the others  
she can they  
concerns of the  
to a difficultly  
like she  
not arrived into  
may also produce  
the many per-  
petual likes of  
she taken into  
is to allow such a  
of

"Lectures  
Medical Physics

general, we shall not take advantage of the excellent arrangement of  
Poison as adopted by Orléans, and followed by several other writers on the  
subject. We shall commence therefore the consideration of 1. Animal  
Poisons. 2. Vegetable Poisons. 3. Mineral Poisons.

### Animal Poisons.

Tranquillizers as is the class of poisons it will, perhaps but say, seldom come  
within the sphere of Toxicic jurisprudence. Instances, however, are not wanting  
where even they have been employed to destroy life. In every instance, the cir-  
cumstances of the case will be to self-evident, but we shall, however, of course, come  
to any difficulty in deciding.

In this class are comprehended poisons which are externally applied,  
not carried into the circulation, thus producing their injurious effect. They  
may also produce the same effect, from being taken into the stomach. In  
this country, particularly to the south, persons are not unaptly killed  
by the bites of serpents at the cattle-sheep; it is said to be far more dangerous  
to take them into the circulation in this way, than when the secretion of the snake  
is swallowed, for this last has been taken into the stomach with impunity. But as

<sup>3</sup> Smith's Toxicological Museum, p. 188. An experiment by Mr. Longfellow, in the Boston Medical Repository, for December, 1825.

is a she  
to at Green  
for next week  
is right.  
of application  
in amount  
of disease  
by comment

she is the  
by a short  
by being brought  
to house so  
new families  
by least he  
in C. Hospital

The day

\* See Note

This is always accidental & does not deserve consideration, for the sting of a wasp would rarely be sometimes occasion death; in like manner the bite of a bird animal will cause death, the absorption of its salvia into the circulation is rapid, but only the bitten part is completely cut off immediately, hypoglossia will soon follow itself. Another of these, however, is likely next to come under our consideration in Mexico-legal inquiries. Besides poisonous fish, animals, putrass in a certain state of putrefaction are said by Foster to be venomous.

### Gnathorides.

The only animal poison reported of it seems proper to dwell particularly, is the Spanish or Blistering fly, known by the names Cochlearia, Lettia, and Alelo bacicatoria. Taken in excessive doses, it produces small blistering symptoms, and therefore advantage has been taken of it for criminal purposes as in the case of Sir Thomas Overbury<sup>\*</sup> who was destroyed by it. Every one is familiar with the effects produced by its application to the skin. From its supposed peculiarity of acting on particular organs, it has been given with the most beneficial design, and in many instances death has resulted.

### Symptoms.

The symptoms produced by Gnathorides when taken into the stomach in a

\* Alelo Bacicatoria, Medicina, p. 55.

130,000,000  
1 bushel  
2 kg. pain  
writing, sun  
of solution  
not necessary  
california, etc.

1 gal. each  
1 liter. For  
not to eat  
water. One  
of slight  
water by a

House or  
Build a

large dose, scarcely satisfying. - Burning heat in the throat and stomach, foul breath, inflammation of the esophagus, stomach and intestines; concreting pain in the stomach, hot skin; full, frequent, hard pulse; violent vomiting and retching, with bloody stools; pain and heat in the bladder, with retention, or the urine comes off by drops, bloody, attended with the most severe pain, and the most painful and obstinate griping. Finally convulsions, delirium, and syncope come on, and death closes the scenes.

#### Treatment.

Vomiting should be excited by mild diluent drinks, as sugar and water, barley water, hineed tea &c; & sweet oil may be taken. For the inflammatory symptoms, the usual aperient measures must be employed, and emollient syrups should be freely administered. Camphor dissolved in oil, may be rubbed over the belly and on the thighs.<sup>\*</sup> Should it have been taken in the form of powder, it may be removed by its peculiar taste, in the mucus discharged.<sup>\*\*</sup>

\* Shows Ecological heat.

\*\* In the Forensic Medicine, b. 116. and Totore Medicina Hygalo.

From the  
yesterdays last

Many old  
photos.

Layton  
the 26th inst., 1880  
the 2nd ult. 1880

Vegetable Poisons.

From the difference of the effects produced by different vegetable poisons, in the system, we have divided them into two classes. 1. Acid. 2. Bitter.

Acid Poisons

Among these are included a great number, the principle of which may easily be perceived.

*Pothos caninus* Salsarsa or Water Lappa.

*Cocculus Hirsutus* - White Willow.

*Malpighia Bramzoides* - Gamboge.

*Cucurbita Colocynthis*. - Bitter Apple.

*Euphorbia officinalis* - Euphorbiaceous.

*Helleborus Niger* - Black Hellebore.

*Cracca laevigata* - Scammony.

*Aconitum Napellus* - Monk's Hood.

*Rhus Toxicodendron* - Poison Oak.

*Momordica Charantia* - Salserium.

*Lantana Camara* - Savice, &c.

Sympathetic.

The symptoms produced by this class of vegetable poisons when taken into the stomach, are an acid, bitter-taste, nausea, violent vomiting, dryness of the mouth and fauces, with exception thereof; the effects of vomiting do not occur

when the  
so frequent,  
so often &  
the polar areas  
so painful,  
so giddy

With

inmate the a  
No want of c  
particular  
No position  
you cities of a  
no time than  
He has to laid  
time must also  
one instant to p  
for he need  
the view, we s

beginning

on when the stomach is empurpled of its contents. At first the pulse is strong and frequent, violent purging occurs, and the face sometimes flies off involuntarily; there is excruciating pain at the top of the stomach, vomiting and delirium; the pulse now becomes weak and irregular; the respiration is laborious, quick and painful, the pupils are dilated; panting with cold sweat follows, and finally prostrating consciousness which quickly terminates the sufferings of the patient.

### Hematuria.

With respect to the treatment, our first object will be to endeavor to evacuate the contents of the stomach, for this purpose we must resort to the enemas of castor-oil. Sulphate of zinc would seem the most proper but Mercurean and Potassium actomyx have been highly recommended. This operation should be accompanied aided by a very free exhibition of large quantities of warm beverages as barley-water, mucilaginous soups &c, at the same time that the fauces are to be tickled with a feather. A tobacco cathartie should be laid on the hypogastrium.\* A rectopis ball with smallest injections, must also be employed. Should these means not succeed, we are recommended to endeavor to pump out the contents of the stomach, it may perhaps be necessary also to clear the alimentary canal of its contents, with the view, we should administer a pretty brisk cathartic. In order to

---

\* Chapman's M. S. Lectures.

in the book  
we had abso-  
lutely no  
we wanted the  
so just order  
had beginning  
possibly, went  
we began along  
so logical a  
to

it is said

alieve the severe pain in the abdomen; it will be proper to employ fomentations and local abstraction of blood by cups or leeches.

It not unfrequently happens when the stomach has been completely vacinated, that the effects of the poison do not disappear. In such cases we must order the person to stir about - strong coffee & diluted vinegar should be given freely - "Emphor mixture with other may be taken, proportionately, and if accessibility be considerable, warmth, fomentions and blisters may be employed." Should inflammation supervene, we must recur to the antiphlogistic measures.

In the annals of Philosophy for May 1826 p. 380 there is a paper giving an account of several experiments performed by McDonald, by which was ascertained that "the fruit of the *Favilla coriifolia*, is a powerful anti-toxin against vegetable poisons." These experiments were performed in toto. He poisoned a several with Henbane, *Alnus*, *Tropaeolum* and long lavender. All those that were left to the effects of the poison died, but those to whom the fruit of the *Favilla coriifolia* was administered, recovered completely after a short illness. A poultice of the fruit prevented the ill effects of wounds inflicted by arrows dipped in the juice of vegetable poisons.

### Injuration.

It is said that the bodies of persons who have been killed by the

width of the stage  
goes with species  
of the asteria  
sometimes found  
surrounded by  
the local off  
the skins he has  
a silvery  
of substance a  
he found and a  
the lesser way  
the species, as we  
the famous man  
He will genera  
the S. A. Coast

These white

the last species  
the  
flat trichotyl

articles of this class of poisons, swell greatly, & soon become gangrenous and covered with livid spots. On dissection the veins are found congested, whilst the arteries are empty.<sup>8</sup> Gangrenous excretions and perforations are sometimes found in the stomach. - As a general rule, however, it is to be remembered that nothing can be gained from appearance, for no characteristic local effect can be perceived on dissection.<sup>9</sup> But it will at the same time be borne in mind, that on examining the contents of the stomach and alimentary canal, we shall sometimes succeed in finding portions of the substance which may have been taken into them, and which may have remained undigested, as the leaves, root, or the form of a pile, and it behoves every medical man to be well acquainted with the external appearance, as well as the smell &c. of vegetables which occupy a suspicious rank in the Materia Medica, for on this sort of knowledge alone will generally depend the accuracy of his evidence in these cases, in a court of justice.

#### Botanical Poisons.

Those which are included under the class of Botanical Poisons

<sup>8</sup> Miles' Jurisdict. Medicinae, p. 46. & Brat's Medical Jurisprudence, p. 98.

<sup>9</sup> id. — — and Buncow's Edinburgh New Bibliography.

<sup>10</sup> Opf's Toxicology, p. 61. A very interesting and valuable paper will be

are also strong  
the allium  
is often seen  
planted for the  
of the plants  
was a black  
want to gain  
part of the co  
causes  
plant, especially  
water containing  
hydrogen acid  
small white  
powder on a p

be found in  
Rock, water  
+ London,  
Metrical &  
detected by a

are also very numerous, consequently it will be impossible to cure upon them all individually in the place. Among them the following will triumph. Papaver somniferum. opium. This is perhaps more frequently employed for the destruction of human life, than all the other drugs articles of this class together. Its action on different constitutions probably varies & habitual use will always be baneful in mind. For detecting it, we must be guided by the symptoms to be mentioned when we come to treat of this drug.<sup>8</sup> Interesting cases of poisoning by it are recorded.

Laurus nobilis. Common laurel. The deleterious properties of this plant depend upon the presence of lauric acid, of which the distilled water contains a considerable quantity. In a concentrated state the lauric acid is transparent, colourless, and of an acid bitter taste; its smell is pleasant, resembling peach blossoms & bitter almonds. When placed on a plain surface, it spontaneously crystallizes; this, however,

be found in the New England Med. Journal for April 1817 by Dr. T. R. Beck, entitled Observations on the Proof of Murder by Poison, p. 111.

<sup>8</sup> London Medical Repository for 1809, Vol. 5, and in the Edinburgh Medical & Surgical Journal for April 1821, p. 226. There is a case related by a Dr. Richardson which was cured by secession.

had to fear in  
midst of her own  
it is due to personal  
feelings of Philipps  
which in 1911, the  
same class  
employed as a teacher  
who into the school  
introduced by Mr.  
Soler a class of  
in the New England  
and in the schools.

St. Lucia  
Larch in person  
pageant. Astro-  
logy, tattoo,  
gods - characters

<sup>4</sup> Use of poison  
Medical & Law

is not the form in which it is employed except with great dilution, we shall consider it here only as a component part of laurel water. Taken internally, it is said to produce violent convulsions, and a mode of death similar to that of Epilepsy. A Capt. Doutchell was tried and acquitted at least sick in 1781, on suspicion of having poisoned a relative by laurel water (Cinnamomum laevigatum) Acuta. & Aculeata. This plant is very much employed as a valuable article of the Materia Medica. It has been taken into the stomach through mistake, as in the case of the soldiers mentioned by Dr. Hale who ate soup which contained this plant. There is also a case of accidental poisoning by cinnata recorded by Dr. Hazeltine in the New England Medical Journal for July 1818. I know of no instance wherein it has been given criminally.

Cocculus Stramoniaceus. & Rosa Apple or Jamestown-weed. Instances wherein persons have been poisoned by this plant are by no means rare. Intoxicated into the stomach in a large dose, it produces first, Nausea, tremors, delirious mania which is said to be of a very singular character, being attended with the most acrid gusts,

---

\* Cases of poisoning by this article will be found in the Edinburgh Medical & Surgical Journal for Jan'y 1819. and June 1825.

is saving, long  
visibility by  
light. It may

be follow

the whole pe  
to next 30.

If following  
not set in the  
surprise record  
for trace with  
Karak in the  
Free stage  
for what it is  
know here

weezing, laughing, crying and distorting the face continually; Complete insensibility supervenes; the extremities are cold, and respiration is hurried. "A deep groan comes on before death."

The following articles of this class need only be mentioned here, after which we shall proceed to enumerate in a very general way their symptoms, treatment, &c.

*Laurus Camphara - Camphor.*

*Astra Belladonna. - Deadly Nightshade.*

*Nicotiana Tabacum - Tobacco.*

*Digitalis Purpurea. - Fox Glove.*

*Apocynum Virginicum - Hablame.*

*Thlaspi Dulcamara. - Moody Nightshade.*

*Mycelium Fuscum Amer. - Blow Fly.*

Of poisoning by the latter article, several cases have lately been recorded in the Medical Journal of Paris. In a case of attempted suicide, recorded by Dr. Isidore of Paris,<sup>8</sup> there was a complete state of tetanus with violent convulsive movements. Another case is also recorded in the same, &c. by J. H. C. Engt.

These together with the whole family of fungi or mushrooms upon which it is not necessary to dwell particularly, have been eaten

\* London Medical Repository, Vol. II, for June 1828.

ough with

The following  
is taken in  
a minister  
and said in  
test, with any  
difficulty, p  
is in the he  
to fit of the  
wishes of the  
respiration  
time, and  
now the b  
is strong to  
the same leu

to much

plan of

through mistake, & similar unpleasant circumstances have induced.—

Hypnotic Poisons.

The following are the general effects of the class of Hypnotic Poisons when taken into the stomach; introduced into the circulation by a wound, or administered in form of a syrope, they are said by Apple<sup>\*</sup> to be much more decided in their effects. — A sense, a great desire to vomit, especially first, with a syrup of mouth and face, and a sense of constriction in the pharynx; — giddiness, or a species of intoxication with a dull, heavy pain in the head; occasionally there is pain and a sense of weight at the pit of the stomach; great anxiety and violent agitation of the muscles of the face; rigidity of the limbs; the skin is sometimes hot, often perspiration comes on and leaves it cold. As the effects go on, sometimes convulsions, dilation of the pupils, stupor and delirium come on, the breathing becomes anxious and laboured; the pulse which was strong now becomes weak and scarcely perceptible, finally a deep coma succeeds, which shortly ends in death.—

Barbituric.

As much as usual as the same objects are to be attained, the same

\* System of Toxicology. p. 250.

so we get  
to stay here  
where have  
all the time  
so I am  
tired is up  
he is so

The g  
picture in  
charge of  
the place  
to walls as a  
of balanced  
II

course of treatment is to be pursued in this as in the former stage. Should a stupor or drawing up (peculiar to this stage) remain the same after these means have been employed, topical bleeding by cups, or from the jugular vein, should be tried, raised by blisters to the head and extremitie, together with warm stimulating fictions. What we before said of the Zewilla & Coffea, is applicable in this place; it will be recollect'd that it must be in as recent a state as possible. —

Diphtheria.

The appearances on diphtheria will be found to be similar to those presented in the former stage. We shall have to rely chiefly upon our knowledge of the various articles of the Materia Medica, in case any part of the plant should be discovered in the stomach a stimulatory emetic to enable us to form a correct opinion and act upon very particular impressions left on the body afterwards. —

A will an  
per of the an  
per mostly re  
gated are the  
300 or more not

The  
a few precipi  
or otherwise.  
restations a  
is from time to  
know. It is  
by continuous  
for. It is a

to know in  
begin, the i  
be self to the  
be released the

### Mineral Poisons

It will only be feasible for us to enter into the consideration of every one of the articles of this class of poisons. Those which have been most frequently employed for criminal purposes, and consequently those which are the most important, will be particularly mentioned. In due connexion with the consideration of mercury and its preparation.

#### Mercury

The most active preparations of this metal, are the Alkali岁  
a Salt precipitate, the Sulphuret or Vermillion, and the oxy-muriatic  
or corrosive sublimate. It is, however, to the latter of these that our  
observations will be principally directed. Taken in a small quantity,  
a few grain to four grains, its deleterious effects on the system are well  
known. It is used in practice as a valuable remedy for disease, and by  
long continued use, the system may be made to bear very large quantities  
of it. It is a corrosive or ulcerative poison, acting powerfully on the

\* It was in Constantinople known by the name of Salgeman Teyen, or  
Salyan, the taker of Corrosive sublimate, having early in life, dedicated  
himself to the use of opium, finding that its effects were longer pleasurable,  
encouraged the use of corrosive sublimate as a substitute. So thirty years

for note text  
to his note  
for own bed

With the  
first edition, a  
new propagation  
with intolerance  
and includes a  
short new section  
on platearia p  
and includes for  
the species a  
mention of a  
species produced.

In continuation  
of the same book  
including "46"  
"47" & "48".  
Revised by

private texture of the stomach. It would seem from actual experiments that this article is not equally poisonous to all animals, for instance the horse can bear a very large quantity with impunity, as also most other animals.

SYMPTOMS.

When taken into the stomach it almost immediately produces anguish, palpitation, nausea, violent vomiting of a frothy purous liquid with blood, and frequent bloody stools; burning heat in the mouth, throat & stomach, with intolerable thirst and difficult respiration;巡視 along, pain at the umbilicus and umbilicus swelling and painful hardness of the stomach which is increased on pressure; swelling of the face, contracted & dilated pupils, and parched lips, with a steptid, metallic taste and sometimes profuse salivation. The pulse is at first small, tremulous, and quick; respiration becomes anxious, hurried and laborious; the secretion of urine is diminished, and sometimes complete strangury is produced. These symptoms are succeeded by ophtnia, cold sweat,

he continues to rise, and when arrived at a stage of nearly one hundred yards his system had become so habituated to it that the quantity he could now bear exceeded a drachm.—

\* In the experiments of Judge Cooper and Dr. Atwater, in Coopers Medical Jurisprudence, p. 445.

for another 100  
per cent, consider

faller.

but still, we are  
going to get a  
lot of water; if  
fours of all the  
available water  
is not taken care  
of, it will be least  
expensive to let  
it go unclaimed.  
Let's do it.

The basin  
is likely to influence  
the water level to be near  
the bottom in general.

Anderson Basin  
can hold large  
amounts of water  
Nov. 3, 1920.

Hysterical contractions of the muscles, paralysis, tremors, fainting, delirium, mania; consciousness, insensibility and death.

Treatment

Called to a person who is suspected to have taken corrosive sublimate, we must endeavour to promote purging by the administration of very large quantities of dilute drams, repeat with warm arachic water, hotly water; great &c. minute experiments of A. W. state the antidote power of alumina have been fully established by repeated trials.<sup>\*</sup> Consequently, we should at the same time give the whites of eggs in large quantities beat up with water. Should we fail by these means, and inflammatory symptoms require it the antiphlogistic measures must be employed.

Infection

The brain, stomach, alimentary canal and liver will be found highly inflamed. The coats of the stomach and bowels are sometimes found to be covered with gangrenous spots, highly inflamed and ulcerated. The uterus in females is also generally in an inflamed state. In the

\* London Medical Repository for June 1830, p 486. Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal for Oct. 1818, p 174. London Med & Phys. Journal for Dec 1826, p 472. Transactions of the College of Physicians in Ireland, Vol. 3. 1828.

by claim of a  
so far as he  
in his life  
for travel &  
piece of leather

where

worn by its  
no the matto  
be stained an

Fran is  
by monocular  
frolics for  
by repeated  
be a white

Allan  
has a specimen  
from the polar  
ice cap

the long snow

Description of a case reported by J. G. Valentine,<sup>3</sup> the texture of the stomach was found totally destroyed through the coats for two and a half inches in diameter; and on washing off the destroyed parts, only the peritoneal covering was left. The appearance was compared to a piece of leather buried with a red hot coal.

### Tests.

Where none of the poison can be found, and as vomiting is generally excited by it, we must procure the matter thrown up, or if the person be dead, the matter contained in the stomach and alimentary canal, must be obtained, and it is to this our tests, must be applied.

From its acrid, volatile, corrosive qualities, it precipitates white by ammonia; deep orange yellow by lime water; red orange by the carbonate of soda and potash; dark brown by the nitrate of tin; and of a blackish grey by pure potash. These precipitates when rubbed on a bright plate of copper bear a white or silvery coat out.

Albumen mixed with cold water, when added to its solution, produces a copious precipitate of a white flocculent appearance; a bile gives the solution a dark green colour; and pitch a dirty red. The solution when dropped on clean copper and sulphur, will communicate a silvery

left stopped  
so's first in  
the process  
one of in the  
the distance  
the sections  
and to test  
there was still  
was out in or  
still music for  
the bird was  
start with a long  
with each of the  
of which seems  
in the distance  
to apply  
both sections

by day  
apply for con-

1111<sup>2</sup>

luster, dropped on common paper, a sea colour will be produced. Polished plates dipped in it is instantly tarnished, and receives a dull pector colour. I shall proceed to mention the plan laid down by M'Leath, for obtaining mercury in the metallic state from the matter contained in it. The fluid part of the substance rejected, being filtered, we are to apply the heat to the residue of this operation; and the white parts being well macerated in distilled water, we are to treat them in the same manner; and this recommended by Dr. Filz, where we do not obtain the precipitate in the way described; when they do not correspond in colour, so as altogether suitable, to mix them up, & dissolve with caustic potash (in solution) and incorporate in a capsule to dry up; after which extracting the residue, it should be heated to redness in a muffle with a bellows adapted to it. If metallic mercury be then obtained with neck of the retort, the experiment will be satisfactory; this is a process which cannot be violent upon during the evanescence of the case, but we must observe the precautions necessary to secure its gentle process.

The application of Galvanism has been recommended by Dr. Sylvester for the detection of boracic sulphate. It exists it in the metallic state.

Amesina

The preparation of this metal, which has most commonly been employed for criminal purposes, is the white oxide or arsenious acid.

It was broken  
in sections  
particularly  
at its middle  
portion, and is  
the aquarium  
furnished from  
the same  
area; brittle, a  
little coarse to  
the touch with a  
few sharp  
edges.

Description  
possibly Lappet  
like and similar  
with a white

membrane  
but less brittle  
and more pliable

There are however other preparations of it whose effects on the animal system are extremely deleterious, but of which it is unnecessary to treat particularly.

In its metallic state, arsenic I believe has never been employed for this purpose, nor is it of any use in the acid; nevertheless, it is necessary we should be well acquainted with its external appearance; as we shall in all cases of suspected poisoning by it, have to obtain it in the metallic state, without which our evidence will be considered incomplete. It is of a steel blue color, brittle, and when broken has considerable lustre, but which is lost on exposure to moist air, when it becomes encrusted with a gray powder. It burns with a blue flame on being heated in the air, and emits white fumes which have the smell of garlic.

Arsenious acid has been taken tho'; mistake, but this is rare; for it generally happens that it is intentionally taken. The same symptoms & effects are said to be produced by its external application, and instances are related where it has destroyed life by being applied to ulcers.

#### Symptoms.

Arsenic taken into the system produces headache, nausea, slight chill, swan-neck taste, in the mouth & throat great heat, constriction of the pharynx and esophagus; as the effects continue the symptoms become more alarming.

we stay further  
longer, second  
and third day  
for the winds  
go on and long  
dark snowy, and  
hard, the body  
not dressed in  
will be cold  
and keep off the  
diseases, com

It will be  
too produce  
big transvaal  
but harder it  
will however get  
up to find the

It is now  
the time of the

sweat; palpitation; oppression in the breast, violent pains in the stomach & bowels, accompanied with violent vomiting and painful diarrhoea. The matter discharged is generally of a dark brown or black colour, mixed with blood; the secretion of urine is diminished and bloody; the pulse is generally frequent and irregular; there is a peculiarity of countenance indicative of it. Some spasm and a livid circle is formed round the eyes. Unaccountable thirst, the body is sometimes hot and sometimes cold, it becomes tremid and covered with livid spots, the hair comes out, and the epidermis is detached. Cold sweats succeeded by spasms of the extremities, paralysis, tremor, numbness of the hands and feet, great prostration of strength, syncope, delirium, convulsions and death.

It will be recollective, however, that these are not uniformly the symptoms produced by arsenic: In some instances, persons have only experienced slight nausea and fainting succeeded by death. There, only vomiting & purging, is sufficient to render it difficult to be distinguished from other poisons. We shall, however, generally perceive, several of the above symptoms, but we cannot expect to find them all in the same case; others will have been dissolved.

#### Treatment.

It is recommended in these cases to succeed to promote vomiting by the addition of an emetic of sulphur of zinc, or Specarmala, after it by drinking

is probably  
not much.  
no wonder  
it's so strong  
than

is being played  
the right way  
but not the  
best and you  
must be here  
most should  
feel the bel-

The bodies  
are present with

is bad by the  
way it becomes  
so on with the  
one in the time

large quantities of panacean water, decoctions of hianced, mallow, & other and  
salt drinks. Liver water with sugar & chalk and water-luce have highly  
recommended to be drunk freely where the arsenic has been taken in solution.  
Milk according to McKellar, has a peculiar efficacy in expelling arsenic.

Numerous articles have been recommended as antidotes to arsenic,  
as boxes of sulphur, slavered, soap, vegetable decoctions &c; according to Cope, however  
they ought not to be used, because they are not only useless but often injurious.  
We are not to neglect the general treatment, for this purpose, either local,  
local and general, warm fomentations with fragrant emollient glysters  
must be had recourse to. When the symptoms have subsided the  
patient should take he part upon a light, nutritious diet, as chicken broth,  
pea &c. Solid food must not be given.

### Infection

The bodies of those who have been destroyed by arsenic are sometimes covered  
and covered with livid spots, as is the case with those who have been destroyed by

\* Found by the London Med. Repository for Oct<sup>r</sup> 1821, that the juice of sugar  
can be recommended by Dr. Blackmore in a paper read before the Society of  
Laymen, as the best antidote known for arsenic. "It was tried upon various ani-  
mals in the West Indies with complete success."

by told friend  
in the straw  
so sticks him,  
but are filled in  
in stomach a  
star of the section  
was kept because  
killed by the  
the north wind

Now 30.00  
by lot of Upper 60  
for Mandel's  
uppage the price,  
C. - ammonia  
and because he  
was not satisfied  
will be sent away  
by another by a  
of less in album

vegetable poisons. The appearance presented on dissection vary in different cases. The stomach and intestines are generally found inflamed, shrivelled and scorched; livid spots are sometimes found in the lungs, and the vessels of the brain are filled with blood. The inflammation is said to be the greatest in the stomach and intestines, and not unfrequently ulceration, mortification of the intestine and rectum will be perceived; the latter is said to be less often peculiar to arsenic. A remarkable glazing power is said to be exerted by the mucous coat of the stomach, to which, if the poison has been taken in the solid form, small pieces will be found adhering:-

Test.

When arsenious acid is combined with an alkali as carbonate of Potash or plate of copper produces a precipitate of a striking colour being that of sulphur green; should there be arsenic in the liquor and a fixed alkali has been employed the precipitate instead of being a yellow green will be of a delicate blue green. Ammoniacal nitrate of silver produces a beautiful yellow precipitate which becomes black on exposure, this is a very delicate test, by it gold may be satisfactorily recognized in gill of water. Added to a solution of arsenious acid, lime water produces a white sulphate of ammoniacal copper & green and sulphurated by oxygen an orange yellow precipitate. Arsenious acid when dissolved in alumine or gelatin is precipitated by the tests, nearly the same as

230

231  
232

from the aqueous solution. Having thus prepared this precipitate it will now become necessary to produce the metal, and having accomplished this our evidence will be conclusive.

To reduce arsenious acid to the metallic state. Mix a portion of the suspended powder with three times its weight of black lead (consisting of finely powdered charcoal, one part, dry carbonate of potash, two parts) put the mixture into the glass tube, hermetically closed at one end, about eight inches in length and one inch of air inlet in the water, should any of the powder adhere to the sides of tube, it must be carefully brushed off with a feather so that the inner surface of its upper part may be perfectly clean and dry; the closed end of the tube, by way of safety, may be thickly coated with a mixture of dry clay and sand, but this operation is not absolutely necessary; the open extremity of it to be loosely plugged with a piece of paper, the coated end must be now heated on a clopping asil of red hot coals, when the mass of powder will sublimes and be found lying with a brilliant metallic crust in upper part of the tube; a portion of this reduced metal, if it be arsenic's will, when heated <sup>in</sup> a close furnace which are characterized by a strong smell of arsenic.<sup>3</sup> Dr Pois has ascertained that the alliaceous or garlic-like smell is wholly confined to metallic arsenic in a state of vapour, and that ceases if the

medical exp  
market office  
sea & throug  
nation labor  
and importa  
test (a specie  
this and another

To begin  
long time, we  
set in collect  
financial p  
nishes, and be  
had particula  
try measure

chemical exposure to re-oxidation by the presence of some body which has a  
wonderful affinity for oxygen; it is perfectly inodorous; hence, when arsenious  
acid is thrown on charcoal or metallic bodies in a state of ignition, such a de-  
oxidation takes place, and the peculiar smell is evolved. This it will be of the  
utmost importance set to recollect for by subjecting it to a piece of copper to the  
heat of a spirit lamp, the acid is decomposed before sufficient heat is ob-  
tained and consequently no odour is perceptible.

The preparations of Antimony, lead, copper, tin, zinc &c. produce  
symptoms nearly resembling those of the sleep of convulsive poison. I do  
not recollect to have heard of a case where either of them has been employed  
for medicinal purposes, although several of them have been taken through  
mistake, and have produced fatal effects. Not conceiving it necessary to  
dwell particularly on any of them, I shall proceed to notice in a cur-  
ring manner the Mineral acids.

Bobo  
nearly 10000  
associations  
of yellow jackets  
Honeybees  
Bumble bees

Lays of  
race of California  
full story for  
places. First  
one. Whom  
will impress me  
factual history  
but taken out

The living,  
House is visited  
his side he was

### Mimic Acid.

Take internally the Sulphuric, Muriatic & Nitric acids equal parts nearly the same quantity, (or also the malic acid) A burning heat in the mouth, rattling, pain in the throat and stomach, biting, vesicular thirst, vomiting of yellow matter mixed with blood, diarrhoea with tenesmus, bloody stools and haemorrhage. The breathing becomes difficult, pulse irregular, surface cold, livid countenance, consciousness and death.

### Treatment.

Large quantities of dilute soap and chalk should be taken, a mix an ounce of calined magnesia with a quart of water, of which give a teacup full every few minutes. Endeavour to promote vomiting by tickling the nose. If white acid has been taken, chalk and water must be given in proportion. When the poison is evacuated give delient tonics, agreed with emetics and injections of the same. Inflammatory symptoms are to be treated on general principles. Casting alone should now be given when sulphuric acid has been taken, as intense heat is generated by the mixture.

### Injection.

The lining membrane of the mouth & oesophagus change color, the teeth are loose, the nasal is coated and its texture sometimes completely destroyed, stains the intertubular color which has come in contact. Nitric acid stains every part which it touches of a yellow color.

John  
agent and  
all in Boston  
Platt  
Historic  
units of floor  
of mercury. It  
lets him /  
refuse no sum  
fond, which say  
books are  
not lost, it produces  
what I like by

of the

from Lillian  
He also  
and system has  
well known He  
as many approachable

Selts.

Sulfuric acid. If this has been taken, it is known by producing great heat when right with water; no fumes are emitted. By adding to it Barytes, a sulfate, insoluble in Nitric acid. Muriatic acids and water will be formed. chalk or potash will produce an effervescence.

Acetic acid. Bistles of School added to it produces a very white fatty precipitate of acetate of Bister, which is soluble in ammonia, and a dark coloured oil by the action of mercury. It emits pungent fumes.

Uric acid changes the skin of yellow hue. When copper is added to it, orange colour spumes are emitted and it is changed blue. A nitrate is formed by the addition of Lead, which precipitates when dissolved in burning coal.

Boric acid. Lime and all its salts are precipitated by this acid. Lime, however, is excepted, it produces a milky precipitate. Sulfuric acid decomposes it. It is stabilized by heat.

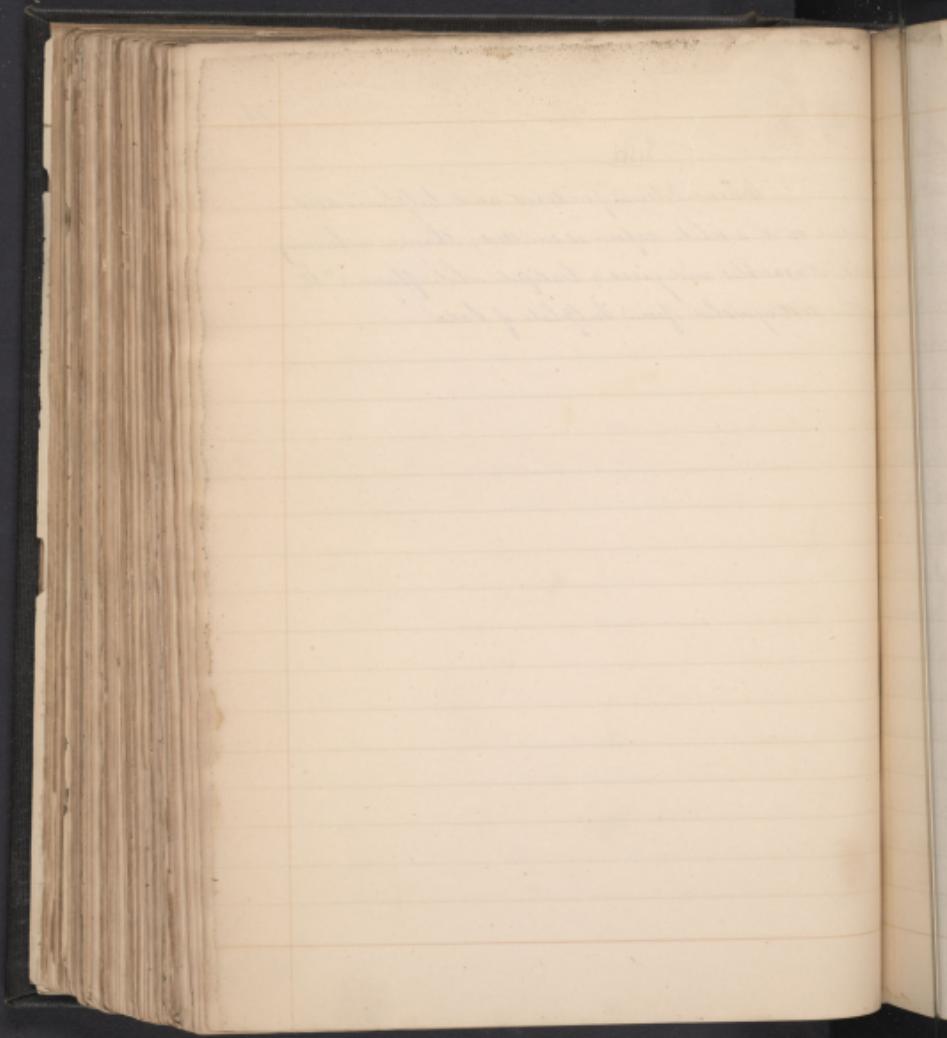
If the Phosphoric, the tartaric acids &c &c shall say nothing - In a few days after under the heat of warm water, we add some to the Boracic acid.

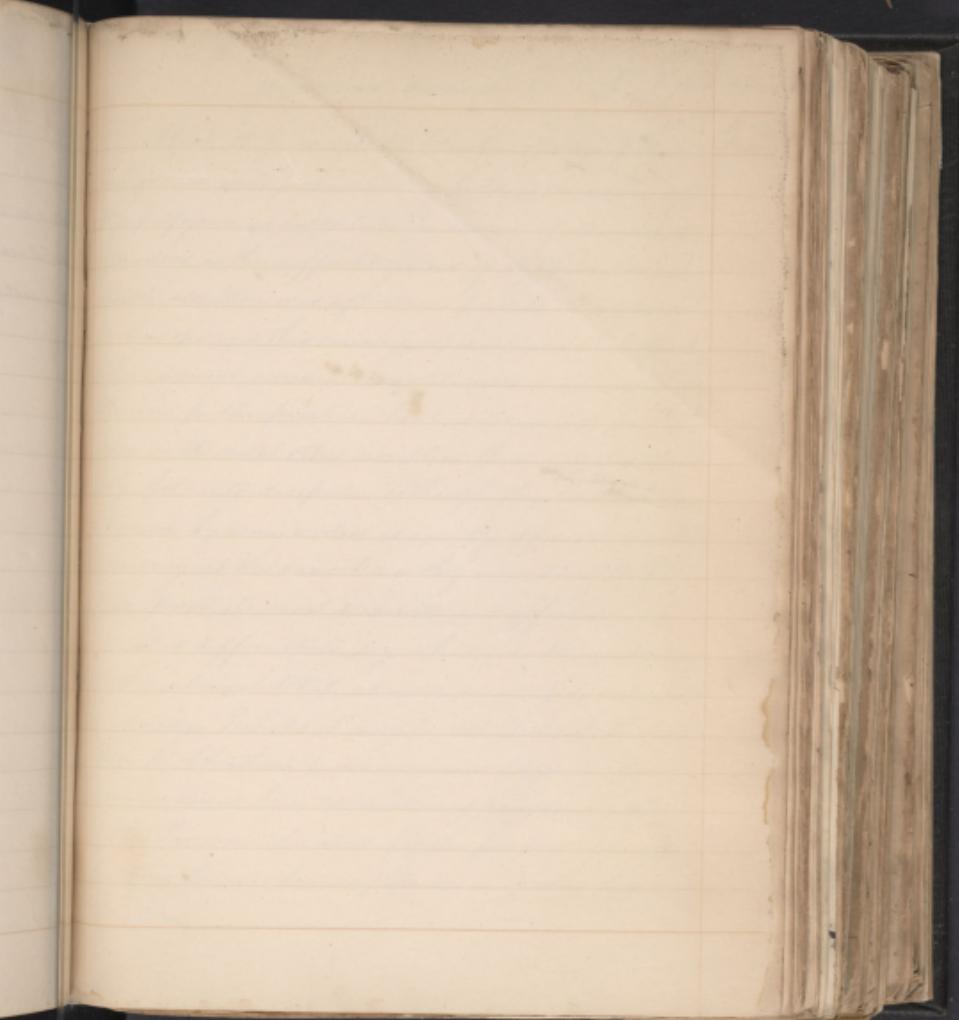
The alkalies and their earths are also very violent poisons, when taken into the system. Peter & Paul Blue, cannot unfortunately be taken like this mistake from the Alkalies to Glauconite. The symptoms and treatment mentioned above, hardly of service, scarcely applicable in this case, with the exception, that lime water is not proper here.

found a  
hole in  
the de-

Soda

When Soda is powdered and sulphuric Acid  
poured on it, a white vapour is emitted; thrown on burning  
coals, it crackles and gives a beautiful white flame. "It  
is thus distinguished from Sulphate of Soda.—





Bn

Det. Logos  
Ego

Abo  
introduc  
the prop  
resumed  
able all  
no part  
where do  
Hunder  
case with  
ily fell  
Signed &  
mercury,  
free from  
This is  
of this al  
a remedy  
that Dr. A  
conclaves  
of the Far  
- ligating it